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have previously been noted by Rayleigh and Donders (see Helmholtz, *Optik*, 2te Aufl., p. 359), and that his flicker photometer offers a particularly convenient method of investigating them. E. C. S.

The Behavior of Unicellular Organisms. H. S. JENNINGS. Biological Lectures from the Marine Biological Laboratory of Woods Holl, 1899. pp. 93-112. Seventh Lecture.

Studies on Reactions to Stimuli in Unicellular Organisms.—VI. On the Reactions of Chilomonas to Organic Acids. H. S. JENNINGS. American Journal of Physiology, III, 1900. 397-403.

Reactions of Infusoria to Chemicals: A Criticism. H. S. JENNINGS. American Naturalist, XXXIV, 1900. 259-265.

In the first of these papers Dr. Jennings considers the behavior of unicellular organisms with a view to determining whether their movements are of such a character as to explain the migrations of cells in the embryo as some embryologists have been ready to assume. In the course of his discussion the author formulates his observations with reference to the activities of these low forms in a clear and interesting manner, illustrating them chiefly by the behavior of paramecia. Three forms of activity are found: "(1) One is the thigmotactic reaction. Starting with the moving infusorian, we find that it reacts to contact with solid bodies of a certain physical texture by suspending part of the usual ciliary motion, so that locomotion ceases and the organism remains pressed against the solid." "(2) If we start with the resting individual, the simplest reaction to a stimulus is the resumption of the usual forward motion. This is the reaction that is produced when the solid substance against which the creature is resting is removed; it is also produced in some infusoria when the posterior part of the body is stimulated mechanically." "(3) The third, and, for our purpose, most important reaction, to which most of the so-called tactic or tropic phenomena are due, may occur in either active or resting animals. It is a reflex consisting of the following activities: the animal swims backward, turns toward one structurally defined side, then swims forward. This reaction is produced by chemical stimuli acting upon any part of the body or upon the entire body at once, by osmotic stimuli, by heat, by cold, by mechanical shock. Its general effect is to take the organism out of the sphere of operation of the agent causing the stimulus, or to prevent it from re-entering." These creatures therefore have a crude adaptation of reflex movements to the nature and place of the stimulus received. Their movements are neither on the one hand the result of mere chemical or physical attractions or repulsions, nor on the other of complex psychic conditions, but are "of the same order as the motor reflexes of higher animals." This is a somewhat different and doubtless better considered statement than that of the author in the final paragraph of his article in this *Journal* (Vol. X, 1898-99, p. 515) where he speaks of them as "comparable in all essentials to those of an isolated muscle." The activities of unicellular organisms being of this reflex character and not of the more purely chemical and physical sort, the writer is inclined to decide against their being useful in solving the original question of cell migrations in the embryo.

The other two papers mentioned above are more or less controversial and devoted to clearing up differences between the observations of the author and those of Garrey, who has also published along nearly the same lines. The author seems successful in showing that the observations of Garrey are in accord with his own general principle quoted as (3) above. E. C. S.

Einführung in die Philosophie der reinen Erfahrung, von JOSEPH PETZOLDT. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 356.

The author postulates the necessity of psycho-physical parallelism for the understanding of psychic events; then takes up the unequivocal ordering of psychic to physical processes; defining the biological sense of brain life; the determination of the elements and affective characters; the determination of the degree of consciousness; the qualities of otherness, sameness, being, certainty and knowledge; the distinction between fact and thought; the logical, æsthetic and ethical characteristics; and finally treats the significance of the critique of pure experience.

Psychological Studies, by HARLOW GALE. No. 1, July, 1900. pp. 175. Minneapolis, 1900.

The first article on our nervous system and its use contains twenty-one original microphotographs and twenty-nine reproductions of schematic figures. Other interesting articles are on the psychology of advertising; the vocabularies of two children of one family to two and one half years of age; taste and smell in articles of diet; the case of alleged loss of personal identity; and psychological research in American universities. A valuable catalogue of lantern slides is appended, duplicates of which can be supplied at moderate rates.

Psychologie des Willens zur Grundlegung der Ethik, von HERMANN SCHWARZ. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 391.

The metaphysics of the will; will as a unitary power; its psychology; acts of will with the accompanying pleasure and pain; under the direction of the will energies; the extreme forms of empirical will psychology; their non-objectivity; the lie of consciousness as the motive and opinion and the change of the former; and the multiplicity of aims are discussed. The second part of the book considers normative laws of the will or the doctrine of the higher faculty of desire and preference. The will acts are primarily distinguished as due to analytic or synthetic preference.

Les Philosophes Géomètres de la Grèce, Platon et ses Prédécesseurs, par GASTON MILHAUD. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 387.

In the first part the author discusses the predecessors of Plato, with chapters on the early Ionians, the Pythagoreans, Eleatics, and Anaxagoras and Democritus. In the second part he discusses Plato under the rubrics dogmatism, idealism, mechanism and synthesis. A convenient summary chapter résumés his conclusions.

The Order of Development of Color Perception and of Color Preference in the Child, by W. A. HOLDEN and K. K. BOSSE. Reprint from the Archives of Ophthalmology, Vol. XXIX, No. 3, 1900. pp. 261-277.

The author's conclusions support singularly well the Gladstone theory of the development of the color perception in the human race, although we must go down far below primitive man to find the beginning of color perception. Red seems to lead in the preference of infants, and then comes blue, and later orange, yellow and green.

Le Crime et Le Suicide Passionnels, par LOUIS PROAL. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 683. Price, Fcs. 10.

Proal has given us here a comprehensive monograph on single and double passionnal suicide, its relations to love, hate, seduction, jealousy, passion, precocity, contagion, the effects of romance and the theater, and finally the responsibility and the possibility of diminishing this crime.

Vorlesungen über Psychopathologie in ihrer Bedeutung für die normale Psychologie mit Einschluss der psychologischen Grundlagen der Erkenntnistheorie, von GUSTAV STÖRRING. W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1900. pp. 468. Price, Mks. 9.

The writer is a private docent of philosophy at Leipzig and here discusses insanity in its relations to normal psychology and the theory of knowledge. He is most interested in illusions, defects of speech and memory, but the whole twenty-five lectures present the subject from an interesting and novel point of view.

Der Wert der Kinderpsychologie für den Lehrer, von J. STIMPFL. E. F. Thienemann, Gotha, 1900. pp. 28.

This pamphlet describes quite fully the progress of child study in America and reprints a number of questionnaires of Hall and others.

Das Blut im Glauben und Aberglauben der Menschheit, von HERMANN L. STRACK. Oskar Beck, München, 1900. pp. 208.

This is an interesting study of folk medicine and Jewish blood rites, which appeals chiefly to folk-lorists and those interested in the Old Testament. The persistent conception that the soul is blood animates it throughout.

A Buddhist Manual of Psychological Ethics of the Fourth Century B. C., by CAROLINE A. F. RHYS DAVIDS. Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1900. pp. 393.

The genesis of thought and then the good states of consciousness, the bad and intermediate states; and the eliminations desirable are the leading themes of this difficult and strange but fascinating old work.

The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament, by HENRY S. NASH. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1900. pp. 192. Price, 75 cents.

The chapters are criticism and interpretation; the Bible's definition of revelation and the ideal Bible study that goes with it; how criticism became necessary; how its possibility was given; how it was realized; its preliminary work; turning points; tendencies; the schools; the historic spirit; and the inspiration of criticism.

The Biblical Theology of the New Testament, by EZRA P. GOULD. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1900. pp. 221.

This is a study the author made with his students in the Philadelphia Divinity School and treats Jesus, God, his kingdom, Jesus' estimate of himself, of man, his doctrine of the last things, the apostles, Paul's teaching, the later apostolic writings, the non-Johannean writings of the Alexandrian period, and the Johannean writings.

Evolution and Theology and other Essays, by OTTO PFLEIDERER. Edited by Orello Cone. Adam and Charles Black, London, 1900. pp. 306.

The other essays referred to in the title are theological and historical science; Luther as the founder of Protestant civilization; the essence of Christianity; the notion and problem of the philosophy of religion; the task of scientific theology for the church of the present; Jesus' foreknowledge of his sufferings and death; the national traits of the Germans as seen in their religion; is morality without religion possible or desirable? free from Rome.